Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1808. [No. 2321.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at
ROBERT GRAY's BOOK-STORE,
KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,

The Revised Code, Volume II.

Containing a collection of all such Laws of the General Assembly of Virginia, of a public and permanent nature, as have passed since the session, 1801.

Price, neatly bound and lettered, $6.

ADELINE MOWBRAY—Or the Mother and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs Opie—*Price* $1 75, *in boards.*

THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Acquaintances and Relations. *Price, in boards,* 50 *cents.*

October 11

Washington Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company, are hereby notified that the third instalment of *Ten Dollars* on each share is called for by the Directors, and must be paid on or before the first day of November next, agreeable to the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a Bridge over the river Potomac within the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
DANIEL CARROL, of Dud.
President.

October 13—18. dtIIN.

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism;
3 volumes octavo.
FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
A Farce.

TO LET,
A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, on King-street, lately occupied by Mr. A. Lydo, immediate possession will be given.

P. TRIPLET.

Oct. 22. d

☞ Cordage, &c.

THOMAS GRIMSHAW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of CORDAGE, WHITE ROPE, &c. at his store adjoining the office of inspection, Merchants wharf, has on hand and will constantly supply masters of vessels and others with Warranted Cordage or White Rope of any description, on the most reasonable terms.

He also means to keep a supply of Ship Chandlery, Groceries, &c. and requests a share of public patronage.

He returns his grateful thanks for the encouragement he has already met with since the establishment of his rope walk in this place, and hopes by his industry and endeavors to gain satisfaction, to merit it in future.

October 11. dlm

☞ Two or three BOYS of good character, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 *dollar.*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement.* We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*

George M'Munn.

October 13.

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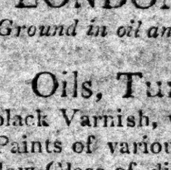
600 barrels Freight Wanted
For any Eastern Port,
FOR THE
SCHOONER
BARTHOLOMEW,
James Crawford, Master;



A strong good vessel, burden about nine hundred barrels, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

October 21. d

Trinity Church Lottery,
FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 12765, first drawn Blank, entitled to 200 dolls.
— 12782 a prize of 100 dols.
— 8660, 12109, 13164 prizes of 50 dols.

And a proportionate share of smaller prizes.
Gain of the wheel this day $870.

TICKETS

At 6 dollars each, for sale at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, where a correct list of the drawings are kept, and all tickets sold by R. Gray will be examined free of expence.

Warranted undrawn tickets exchanged for prizes.

Nov. 4.

LONDON WHITE LEAD,
Ground in oil and dry, of the best quality, just arrived, also,
Oils, Turpentine, bright and black Varnish, with a general assortment of Paints of various kinds; Picture and Window Glass of different sizes, from 36 by 26 down to 10 by 8 or 7 by 9, for sale, at the first brick house below Robt. Nash, the Gunsmith, on the lower end of King street, Alexandria.

N. B. SIGN and HOUSE PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, by

Daniel Macleod.

November 2 d14t

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail Stage will commence running as follows between Alexandria and Petersburg in Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6 and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the moruing—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon) and arrive at Richmond the next morning by 6—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria in the same time. This stage will carry no more than 2 passengers on any account whatever, and not more than 14 lb. of baggage can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alexandria and Petersburg will also commence running at the same time, every other day throughout the year, without regard to Sundays, and will travel only in the day time.—On this line it is the intention of the owners to study the wishes and the convenience of passengers. Still, however, regard must be had to time—Going south from Alexandria they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Stafford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericksburg—The next day will breakfast at the Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge at Richmond. And on the third day will breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morning, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house, dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to request that passengers will be as moderate as possible in the quantity of their baggage, as any thing more than a small trunk or parcel which will go within the body of the stage will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 24.

FOR SALE.

On board the Sloop Juliet, Captain Fowler, from Newport, now lying at Hartshorne's wharf—

A quantity of excellent Rhode-Island Potatoes, Greening Apples, Cider, Cheese, Onions, New-England Rum, &c.—Apply on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

November 2.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY next the 10th instant, will be sold, at the dwelling house of the late Mr. *James Russell,*

All the Household and Kitchen Furniture of the deceased—several likely Virginia born Slaves—a Riding Horse, a Milch Cow, and sundry other articles, on terms which will be make known at the time of sale.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER,
Will be sold, at the store of the deceased, on King street, from day to day till the same is finished,

All his stock of Dry Goods,
Consisting of a handsome assortment of goods suitable to the season.

ALSO, from 1000 to 1500 bush. ground alum Liverpool SALT.

A liberal credit will be allowed to purchasers, on securing the payments in a satisfactory manner. The terms will be particularly made known at the time of sale.

James H. Hooe,
T. Brashears, } Ex'rs.

November 5. dtc

REMOVAL.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Has removed his store to the Brick House lately occupied by Lewis Deblois, esq. corner of King and Union-streets—Where he has on hand and offers for Sale——

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
Liverpool coarse and fine do.
Brown SUGAR in hhds. and bls.
Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Green COFFEE in bags and bls.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Claret } TEAS *In Boxes & qr. chests*
Jamaica, WindwardIsland & N. England } RUM *In Hogsheads.*
Cognac BRANDY.
Holland GIN
WHISKEY in barrels
HERRINGS and SHAD in do.
Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE, in casks
Harris's manufactured TOBACCO, in kegs
CANDLES in boxes, mould & dipt
COTTON, in bales
PLAISTER of PARIS.
} *WINES in order for immediate use.*

Pepper and Pimento in bags Chocolate in boxes, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Leading-lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat, Flour, for family use,

November 4. d

The Subscriber has on hand,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching Season,
That will be sold on reasonable terms.

4 bales blue KERSEYS.
2 do. beaver COATING.
1 do. narrow CLOTHS.
1 do. blue do. 5/4
2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS.

ALSO, ON HAND,
Madeira WINE in qr. casks.
COCOA in bags.
30 hhds. Surinam MOLASSES.
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 19. d

E. GILMAN

Has received to-day, a most superb assortment of
LADIES' SHOES,
Of every possible description—among which are a few pair
SEVILLE SLIPPERS.
ON HAND,
RICE
HAVANNA SUGARS
PORTER
CANDLES AND SOAP.
ALSO,
2 Shares Alexandria Theatre, and
5 do. Little River Turnpike STOCK,
which will be sold a bargain if applied for soon.

October 19 d3t 2awtf

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Coffee,	lb.		26		28
Duck, Russia	bolt.	28		30	
Ravens		15		16	
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11		11	50
	box	4		5	
Indigo, Spanish (bot.)	lb.	2	50	2	60
Molasses	gal.		45		50
Salt, course	bus.		80		90
fine			80		90
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9		10	
Pepper			22		25
Piemento			28		30
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	1	50	1	75
Gin, Holland		1	40	1	50
Rum, Jamaica 4th		1	10	1	15
Antigua 3d			90		95
Windward 2d & 3d			80		85
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	11		12	
2d & 3d		9		11	
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2		2	
Hyson		1	10	1	15
Young Hyson		1		1	10
Hyson Skin			65		75
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2		2	50
Port		1	60	1	75
Lisbon		1	33	1	40
Malaga		1	10	1	20

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Bacon	lb.		9		10
Beef, Mess	bbl.	*no sales*			
—— Prime		*no sales*			
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	*no sales*			
—— Pilot		*no sales*			
—— Ship		*no sales*			
Candles, Mould	lb.		18		20
—— Dipt			16		18
Cheese			8		12
Cotton, Upland			19		20
Fish, Mackarel	bbl	7	50	8	
—— Shad		7	50	8	
Flour, Superfine		3	75	4	
Grain, Wheat	bus.	4	75		
—— Corn		1			
—— Flaxseed			40		45
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	*none*			
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb.	14		15	
Hemp	cwt.	10		15	
Iron, Barr	ton	10		12	
Pork, Mess	bbl.	120		125	
—— Prime		*no sales*			
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.	*no sales*			
—— Whiskey			50		55
Sugar, New-Orleans	100 lbs.		44		46
—— Loaf	lb.	*none*			
—— Lump			2		21
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.		19		20
—— Potomac		5			
		5			

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	par
Potomac do.	96
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Washington Bridge	par
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do.	18 per ct. ct.
Exchange on London,	108 to 110 pr. da.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and MARCH's, Georgetown,
PRICE 37½ Cents,
AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
TENDING TO SHEW
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington.
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.
BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

To the Editor of the Daily Gazette.

SIR,

IN political communities where the people are free to declare their sentiments, their approbation or disapproval of a political measure is no contemptible test of the policy or impolicy of its tendency, and when a people have been the subjects of a long series of acts, intimately connecting their happiness and interests, their decision must necessarily be just and impartial.

When a country is unanimous in support of any administration, and a general approval of its measures and proceedings is apparent; when party divisions are unknown, and what originates in the administrators of law and polity is only approbated as productive of public good, and conducive to the safety, the advantage and the honor of the community, that government, it may be safely concluded, is politically and advantageously administered. If the people are discontented, dissatisfied or dissentious, and if their sentiments are in opposition to the acts of their government, or are even divided and contradictory, it may with no less certainty, be decided, either that they submit to a species of rule originally incompatible with their views and interests, or that the principles of their state polity are impaired by measures contradictory to their original spirit and tendency.

Without engaging in the controversy, to which the discussion of these conclusions might give rise, the consideration of the second as applicable to ourselves is abundant field for expatiation. If unity of sentiment in a people is indicative of their happiness, good order and prosperity, we have little cause to congratulate ourselves upon their possession and enjoyment. A glance around upon present circumstances, will discover a country divided into opposing and contending parties, unnerving the vigor and breaking the force of the directing and acting powers of the state, with all the resulting evils of such a situation. And although it is no object here to descant and dilate upon our disasters and disgraces, nor to call up with invidious scrutiny, every subject of remark and censure, yet must it in justice be observed, that whoever will look back upon the former situation of this country and will compare it with its state at the present, will find an ample explication of its factions, divisions and dissensions. The opposition and bickerings of party, and the dissensions of a great people, will appear neither unaccountable nor censureable; but it will rather seem matter of surprise, that disapprobation and dissatisfaction are not more universal and importunate. A dereliction of those principles and a relinquishment of those objects, in the establishment, and for the attainment of which, the very best blood of the country was shed, its virtue and talents called into action, and its treasure and resources expended, would, were principles of government better adapted to our situation, and objects more politic, more attainable, or beneficial substituted for them, form the least considerable subjects of regret and animadversion. But examination will convince us, that the original and essential principles of our government are deserted, whilst those which are adopted in their stead, are novel and untried, contrary to what we have been accustomed to conceive interests most inseperable from a soil, a climate and situation like our own. It will be found that our present administration has persevered in a prosecution of a series of measures, which theorists may approve and commend, but which sound political philosophy will reject as its base and spurious offering; which those whose interests and advantages are immediately influenced and materially affected by them, have censured as impolitic and ruinous, and whose mischievous tendency is luminously evidenced by their effects upon our affairs foreign and domestic. Circumstances demand an investigation, and that investigation should be pursued with candor and with justice, that from the result we may acquire an accurate knowledge of our situation and our prospects, of what we have reason to hope or fear.

It is an observation which will be found to be corroborated by common sense and experience, that when a state departs from the principles which originate in its establishment; and which remain long interwoven with its very existence, and embraces new objects, adopts new principles, and pursues new systems of polity, its strength will be impaired proportionably to the greatness of the innovation. Even when there are radical and palpable defects, if they be not of that magnitude which threatens the destruction of the community affected by them, it is the doctrine of prudence and of wisdom to suffer the inconvenience of unavoidable defect, when reformation would be attended with difficulty and be productive of danger and disturbance. Projected improvement, however certain and beneficial in effect, if ever attained, is always secondary to present safety.—The happiness of a community is one of those objects seldom obtained and never to be hazarded by experiment or sacrificed to the prospects and probabilities of speculation.—If then even imperfection accompanied by experienced advantages is preferable to probabilities which however have never been experimentally verified, what policy will warrant the relinquishment of immediate and important advantages of a system of measures effective of those ends and productive of those benefits, to the attainment of which a vast expence of blood and treasure were, by the wisdom of elder date, esteemed of inconsiderable moment. Where are the motives which can justify such a desertion, when the objects in view, exclusive of the uncertainty of their utility in the end, are attainable only thro' difficulties which will finally be found insuperable. If such is a fair and impartial statement of facts, and if, as has been asserted, we are led on blindfolded in pursuit of objects and are governed by principles (I will not say that the people have adopted them) which are at variance with those which once influenced and directed us, it will be no demagogue declamation to exclaim, that it is a critical and lamentable period in our political existence.

Look back, sir, upon the measures of the two first administrations that preserved and regulated this country; examine their spirit, tendency and effects, and compare them with our present improvements. But first behold us severing ourselves from our parent on the plea of securing ourselves from arbitrary impositions, which fettered our personal liberty and restrained the trade which gave nourishment and sinew to our state—Trace us next through all the turmoils and difficulties of a long war, and purchasing at an enormous price, tho' not too great for the purchase, an honorable freedom, a government consolidated for the time by the attraction of mutual interests, an extensive and productive commerce, which raised, supported, enriched, and strengthened us. Examination will present us with the polity of that period, judiciously concordant with our natural advantages, and of a tendency to increase and improve them. As a commercial people we demanded a naval support of such efficiency as would protect our trade and assert the rights of our merchants and seamen. We engaged in an enterprising and expensive undertaking, but one to the effecting of which the wishes of our people were heartily and unanimously directed, and the resources of our country abundantly adequate. We laid the foundation of a navy, which if eight years of prudential economy had not intervened might now have vied with those of the most formidable continental powers. Our merchants covered the ocean with their ships, and our raw productions were brought into that circulation and rendered of that utility, which the re-active principle of commercial intercourse invariably produces. The importance originating in wealth and wealth's natural consequent, power, had given us a superiority on the political scale, which every year tended to increase, and the policy pursued by our government was calculated to augment. As an independent nation, with power to ward off an injury, we were prompt to revenge its commission. When our ships were depredated we did not recall them to our ports for safety, but exerted our strength to oppose and repel the enemy that obstructed their free passage over the ocean. We did not in emergencies resort to expedients which only answered for the present, nor by a temporising policy put off immediate difficulties to multiply and magnify them for the future. The principles by which we were then regulated were briefly these:—Desirous of maintaining the civil and political liberty which we had vindicated in the long revolutionary struggle, our constitution provided for both, and the acts of our legislative body were conducive to the same ends. Our soil, climate, and the natural productions of our country, and withall, our situation prior to the separation from Britain, which had disposed the American people to that object, rendered it the unavoidable, tho' advantageous policy of the state, to become highly commercial. Our measures were such as tended, with most certainty and success, to effectuate that object. Having asserted, with our blood, our independence as a nation, it became our duty and our interest to maintain it. In no act was that duty ever betrayed or that interest wantonly or impolitically neglected.

To establish the certainty of the dereliction of these principles, which none will deny to have been those by the guidance of which we were formerly governed, it will be sufficient to glance at some of the leading measures and catch the prominent features of the last eight years administration. And first, with regard to our civil happiness and civil liberty, it may be observed, that affecting so immediately as they do the feelings which, in every man, are most acute and sensible, and connected with those privileges which all are accustomed to believe most dear and unalienable, a violation of those principles upon which they are founded and of those laws which are designed to preserve them is immediately perceived and eagerly resented. It may indeed be doubted, whether in the general, or at least in infant, governments like our own, where corruption has not yet prevailed so far as to debase all the generous principles of the soul into a sordid thirst for pecuniary emolument, an encroachment upon the rights of the wealth of a citizen is resisted with that spirit which an invasion of rights as a man and a citizen will excite. Yet have we not been wholly free from infringement of those rights and that intringement of an alarming nature. A measure which, even under despotic authority would be tyrannical and unjust, has been entered into by a minister of a state which rests its base on the most unequivocal and declared principles of civil liberty. A government which subjects the secret intercourse of individuals by means of the public mails to the wanton intrusion of unprivileged and unwarranted authorities is no less arbitrary, unjust and oppressive than the most avowedly despotic of the Asiatic empires. The most desperate emergencies are not to be relieved by acts, the principles of which are of such detrimental tendency. When such procedures are suffered to pass unmarked by a public expression of disapprobation to the perpetrators, or even an enquiry which should satisfy the minds of the people, there is just reason for apprehension and ample ground for censure and rebuke. And it is the part of a free people not to overlook single or trivial encroachments upon their rights, lest perhaps the multiplicity of examples should depart into precedent, and precedent lead the way to more considerable and dangerous innovations.

JULIAN.

[*To be continued.*]

From the North American.

JUDGE JOHNSON.

THIS respectable judge has condescended to answer the attack made upon his decision of the illegality of the treasury circular regulating the coasting trade. The public will remember that in the course of the summer a long-winded paper was published, containing the opinion of the attorney general, that this decision of the circuit court was not warranted by law. The opinion of the attorney general, has therefore ever since been acted upon, in preference to the decision. This obstinacy and disregard of the judiciary, has been acquiesced in by the public, and the embargo laws have been accordingly executed, with the modifications superadded by executive discretion. Tho' this is a novelty in our country, of the most serious and alarming tendency, it is not unsuitable to the various attempts which have been made to bring down the judges to a dependent condition, and to give the executive an equal right of expounding the law, and enforcing its exposition upon the officers, who are subordinate to it. We must be permitted to repeat, that judge Johnson was raised to his office of a judge of the supreme court, by Mr. Jefferson himself, and that he is a learned, able and upright man. We have not room for the insertion of the Judge's observations entire: we hope, however, they will be rescued from the transitory fate of newspaper publications, by the ingenious and diligent editor of the LAW JOURNAL.

In the course of his remarks, the Judge reprehends with an honest and independent spirit, becoming his high station, and essential to the public liberties, which are in his keeping, this unheard of attack, by executive officers, upon the privileges and the respect due to his office. We shall hereafter extract his own words upon this topic. For the present, passing over all technical illustrations, we shall give his remarks upon the arbitrary and illegal exercise of power in the regulation of the coasting trade, by circulars from the treasury department. We presume that they will be found so conclusive, as to create surprize, that such a daring infringement of general right should have been hazarded.

The judge takes up some positions of the attorney general, and answers them.

"The first is 'that the law gave the collector complete discretion over the subject.' The fact is otherwise: the discretion of the collector was limited to a particular case, that of his entertaining a suspicion which he himself admitted could not be entertained with regard to the Resource, or it may be answered thus—The *instructions of the executive* deprived him of that discretion; the mandate of the court obliged him to act according to the law of congress which had

committed the interest of his fellow citizens, and not surrender a right of judging which must ever be entirely personal, and which we can never know by what motive Congress may be influenced in vesting in him, instead of any other officer of government.

"The second argument is, that there was a controlling power in the chief magistrate of the U. States." This is equally incorrect in the extent in which it has been laid down, and in which alone it would answer the purpose of the attorney general. The fact is, as has been before shown, that the power of the president to act upon this subject was confined to the particular case of a reference to him upon a previous detention by the collector; and did not authorize the president to prescribe to the collector in what cases he should detain. In cases where the collector had detained upon suspicion, on the dictates of his own judgment, the president could oblige him to discharge, but was not authorized to control him generally, in the exercise of the right of granting clearances in the first instance.

Nothing was easier than for congress to have declared that the president should dictate generally to the collector upon this subject, if such had been their intention. This would have been giving the president that latitude of power which was necessary to justify their instructions, to the collector, but which cannot be extorted from the law under which they acted."

BY THE LAST MAIL.

NORFOLK, *November* 2.

To captain Gibson of the ship Union-Island in 32 days from Liverpool, and some of his passengers, we are indebted for London papers to the 25th of September.

In England the public attention appears wholly engrossed by the late convention in Portugal; the sense of the nation upon that subject will be found in the extracts which we have made, and it is somewhat remarkable, that there is no difference of sentiment on this subject between the ministerial and opposition papers. The removal if not punishment of the British commander in chief is certain. From letters received from the army in Portugal, the indignation of the nation, it appears, is reciprocated to the fullest extent.

From Spain or Portugal nothing important had been received since the date of our former advices. The papers are filled with marches of French armies to the Rhine and the Pyrenees. Bonaparte appears resolved on the reduction of Spain, while he menaces Austria at the same time. The tyrant is aware of the discontents in Germany; as an evidence of which is an intercepted letter from one of the Prussian ministers to a German prince. Austria is armed at all points and nothing can exceed the zeal and loyalty of the people, upon whom the publication of the events in Spain have had a wonderful effect; in vain have the French agents remonstrated against their publication.

The latest papers we have received assert, that information had been received that day that a general insurrection had taken place in the kingdom of Naples, and that all the French there had been massacred or driven out: although this intelligence wants confirmation it is by no means improbable.

The war in the north of Europe has resulted most gloriously to the gallant king of Sweden. The Russians have been driven from Finland with immense loss and complete disgrace. In addition to that loss and disgrace, and the loss of his fleet in the Tagus, fresh mortifications were preparing for the emperor Alexander. His fleet in the Baltic are, no doubt, e're this, in the possession of the united Swedish and English fleets, for which purpose fire ships had been sent from England, and troops were going from Sweden to make a joint attack by sea and land. The emperor of Russia will find himself, it is probable, less in troops 30,000, and in ships 18 sail of the line, besides 12 or 15 frigates—in seamen 8 or 10,000, and in reputation, his loss is incalculable. Our readers will perceive that nothing is more unfounded than those reports which stated a difference between Sweden and England.

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Our London papers say but little on American affairs, except one of the 24th of September, which observes that it is not likely that any adjustment can take place with this government, who in proposing to raise the embargo on our part, and they to rescind their orders in council, have added, as a further condition, the relinquishment of the right to search our merchant ships for British seamen. This has been so often resisted, that a renewal of the demand at this time, has the appearance of a determination on the part of our government to continue their present measures, non-importation & embargo, or to resort to other, and stronger measures.

We have conversed with intelligent passengers, who came out in the ship Union Island, whose information corroborates, what we have before understood, that our embargo is much less regarded by both France and England, than was imagined by even those who disapproved the measure upon the ground of its imbecility.

The public anxiety increases as the period approaches, when our fate is to be decided. In a few days we calculate on being able to determine whether the embargo will be raised or continued. The advocates for the embargo say, that as the causes which produced it continue, it must be continued; this is very unsatisfactory to those who have been brought to the brink of ruin by its deleterious effects. We cannot reflect on the continuation of this measure without the most serious apprehensions; and yet we have no hopes in seeing any alteration, as long as the present men are continued in office. What they will resort to next, we pretend not to conjecture: but we are convinced that national and individual ruin will be the consequences of the continuation in confidence and power of those who direct our affairs. We shall rejoice to find that we were mistaken, and give credit for any measures which may advance the interests of the country.

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The following information is written upon a London paper (the Times) of the 24th September:

"LONDON, *Saturday, 2 o'clock, afternoon,* "24th September, 1808.

"'Tis believed that the Portuguese have refused to permit the convention to be carried into effect. Accounts from the Baltic just received by the Gottenburg mail—Sir James Saumarez was bombarding the Russian fortifications, and the Russian fleet had offered to capitulate on certain terms, which were refused. The bombardment was expected to recommence."

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

On Sunday night arrived at Newport, the brig Jane, Captain Morse, with whom came passenger Captain R. Lee, of the brig Julian, of New-York, which was captured in latitude 15, long. 62, by a French corvette and two brigs, from France, who sunk the Julian with all her cargo and stores. The Jane, in latitude 18, 20, long. 63, was also captured by the same vessels—thirty puncheons rum were taken out, all her stores and a part of her sails, and they were about to sink her, but at length agreed to give her up to several captains to bring them and their crews to America, they giving the commodore security for three thousand dollars.—*New-York paper.*

—

By his excellency Thomas Hislop, esq. brig. gen. of his Britannic majesty's forces, and capt. gen. and gov. in chief in and over the island of Trinidad and its dependencies.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas his excellency don Juan de Casas, captain general of the Province of Venezeula and its dependencies, in reciprocation of the benefits conferred on the Spanish nation by his Britannic majesty, to aid and assist their efforts in the great and glorious cause in which they are engaged against the enemy of mankind, the perfidious Napoleon, has been pleased with the advice of his assessor, don Juan Surado, to issue a bando or proclamation dated at Carracas the 1st day of this instant September, of which together with his excellencys' letter accompanying it, the following (being translations) are copies.

The captain general of Venezeula, to his excellency the governor of the British island of Trinidad.

"EXCELLENT SIR,

"IN demonstration of my wishes to see the bonds of union which have fortunatly taken place between Great Britain and Spain every day more closely connected, and that this union may produce to the individuals of both nations under my government, or who may hereafter come to the provinces of Venzuela, the reciprocal advantages which are the consequences of commerce, extensive, free and protected. I address your excellency an authentic copy of the proclamation, which I have ordered to be published respecting commerce and intercourse with the subjects of his Britannic majesty, and I request that your excellency will be pleased to make it publicly known in the island under your command, provided you think it expedient to do so.

I flatter myself that your excellency unites with me in the vows which I offer up for the glory and success of the noble efforts which our nations are making against the common enemy, and that you will accept this testimony of the distinguished consideration and perfect esteem with which I am excellent sir, of your excellency, the most attentive, constant and obedient servant,

JUAN DE CASAS.

Caraccas, 5th Sept. 1808.

(AUTO.)

"In the city of Caraccas, the first day of Sept. of the year 1808. His excellency don Juan de Casas, Knight of the Order of Santiago, Colonel in the Royal army, King's Lieutenant, Subaltern Chief, Commandant-General in second, and actual President, Governor, Captain-General, and Vice Patron Royal of this Province declared: That always attentive to promote by every possible means the prosperity of the country, as well with respect to the extension of its commerce, in the manner most profitable and analogous to its constitution, as to cement the friendship and intelligence that reign with the British nation, which has united with our provinces of Europe, and made a common cause to exterminate the enemy of our government the perfidious Napoleon, and having recently received an authentic document which expressly declares the good will of his Britannic Majesty in favor of Spain, as communicated to parliament assembled by the Lords Commissioners in the following gracions speech: [Here is inserted at full length his Majesty's speech of the 4th of July as delivered by the lords commissioners to both houses of Parliament, beginning with "the recent transactions in Spain and Italy," and then concludes as follows]:

"Whereof I have thought proper to declare and do hereby accordingly declare, that the commerce permitted with the island of Curacoa, by an act of the 30th of july last, shall, and is hereby extended to all the colonies of his Britannic majesty, and also to his dominions in Europe, in honor of the friendship and alliance which his majesty professes for preserving the integrity of the Spanish monarchy, and for the prosperity and happiness of all the faithful subjects of our lord and king Ferdinand the seventh.

"And thus his excellency, with the advice of the honoroble don Juan Jurado of his majesty's council, honorary oidor of the royal audience, lieutenant governor, auditor de guerra and assessor general of this government and captain generalship, ordered, commanded, and signed, which I the scrivener attest.

JUAN DE CASAS. JUAN JURADO.

Before me, PABLO CASTRILLO,
Senior Public Scrivener of Government.

Which in compliance with the request of his excellency as stated in his letter and in discharge of my duty to his majesty. I accordingly proclaim in this public manner, that all his majesty's subjects may know it and avail themselves of so distinguished a mark of the favor and confidence of the Spanish nation spontaneously granted in honor of the amity that now happily subsists between the two nations.

Given under my hand and seal and countersign of my secretary, at Government house, Trinidad, the 28th Sept. Anno Domini 1808, of his present majesty's reign the forty-eighth.

By his Excellency's command,
THOMAS HISLOP.

THOMAS WALKER, Secretary.

N. B. Ports open by this proclamation. St. Thomas at Guayana, Margaretta, Cumana Barcelona, La Guira, Porto Cavello, Cora and Maracaeto.

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Extract of a letter from capt. Robert Colfax, jun. of the ship Octavia, from Charleston bound to London, to his father in the state of New Jersey, dated London, July 26th, 1808.

"We were captured the 27th of January last off Dover at 11 o'clock at night, and at 2 o'clock next morning, were landed in Calais prison, where we remained a number of days before we were released; the ship and cargo are detained under the imperial decrees; we were kept five months on prisoners allowance, and not a cent to help ourselves with, having been robbed by the privateer's men of all our money, clothes and in fact every article they could lay their rapacious hands on. I made every possible exertion for relief for myself and people, but all in vain. Myself, however, and a number more ship-masters with difficulty made a journey to Paris, where we represented our situation to our minister, Mr. Armstrong; he informed me it was a government affair, therefore he could not interfere at present, as all such cases would come under a government claim. I took that for a definitive answer and returned to Calais with the rest of my unfortunate companions, where we remained confined to small quarters for five months, at the end of which we were marched through France and Flanders into Holland, many without shoes to their feet, and otherways in a very distressed situation. Unfortunately for me I had not a shoe to my feet for more than two months until we arrived at a place called Ghent, in the interior of Flanders, there we were supplied with French soldiers shoes; this was a comfortable thing to us, having marched many miles bare footed.—We arrived, after an intolerable tedious journey, at Amsterdam, where we remained until we were put on board American vessels permitted to sail by the Dutch government. In one of them I obtained a passage to the Downs, from whence I took up my line of march on foot to London, in the greatest distress, with a small "handkerchief which contained all the treasure I had," and not a penny in my pocket, which I never knew the want of before. On my arrival I found friends and money—since which I am very comfortable. On a review of the subject I think my fortune rather hard; when I left home I took with me upwards of four thousand dollars in cash and produce, of all which I have been literally robbed, kept five months confined on prisoner's allowance, marched several hundred miles bare footed through an unfriendly country, and seemingly to augment our suffering by the orders of a government who pretend to be our friends."

For Charleston & Savannah (Geo.

Schooner PATSEY,
THEODORE SKINNER, master;
Will sail in a few days. For Freight of 200 barrels, or Passage, apply to
John Gird.

November 7. 3t

VESSELS WANTED.

WANTED a vessel of one thousand barrels, to take freight to Salem; and one of seven hundred barrels for Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.

November 7.

A BALL.

MR. GENERES has the honor to inform the gentlemen of Alexandria that his BALLS will commence on *Thursday next*, the 10th inst. and will continue once a fortnight during the season

November 7. 3t

LOTTERY INTELLIGENCE.

Trinity Church Lottery.

GAIN of the wheel 1st day, 870 dollars
Do. do. 2d day, 1222
Do. do. 3d day, 1276

Total gain, $ 3368

The fourth days drawing was on Saturday. To-morrow will be the fifth, and the first drawn blank will be entitled to 200 dollars.

2000 tickets have been drawn and no prize higher than 200 dollars has yet come up.

Those who are dissatisfied with their purchases in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery* may exchange their Tickets, if undrawn, for Tickets in this Lottery, by paying the difference of price.

R. GRAY.

November 7.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Vendue-Store,

50 boxes of Spanish Segars first quality
25 bls Beef No. 1.
20 do. Beets.
25 do. Onions &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Nov. 5.

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,
Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,
Woollen and Cotton Goods,
Which are opening for sale.

October 19 d

FALL GOODS.

By the Arno, via Baltimore, I have received
Part of my Fall Goods,
CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF
Rose and Duffiel Blankets, Broad and Narrow low-priced Cloths, Flannels, &c.

John Lloyd.

October 7. m w ftf.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

—

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Euenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throats and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

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ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will countcract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, theywill be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restiored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. eo

BANK OF POTOMAC,

4th November 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in this institution, that a dividend of three and a half per cent, is declared for the last six months ending this day, which will be paid to them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next, the 8th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.

Charles Page, *Cashier.*

November 4. eo6t

Notice is hereby given

That application will be made to to the directors of the bank of Alexandria, to renew fifteen shares of bank stock of the bank of Alexandria, which have been lost or stolen—Certificates numbered and dated as follows, to wit—No. 13, 14, 15, issued in the name of Benjamin Dulany, on the 28th March, 1793. No. 1064, to William I. Hall, 6th of July, 1796—No 521, to John Love and Company, 28th March, 1793.—No. 923, to Chs. Love, 5th July, 1796.—No. 1785, to Ann Matthews, 14th August, 1801.—No. 637, 638, and 639, to Robert T. Hooe, March 28, '93. No. 904, to James M Crea and Co.—No. 1159, to Samuel Nicholls, July 5 1796.—No. 768, to Francis O'Lanyer.—No. 853, to M'Lean and Cooke, 5th July, 1796.—No. 217, to Samuel Dunlap.

B. Dulany.

November 4. eo3w

Bank of Potomac,

OCTOBER 14, 1808.

NOTICE *is hereby given* to the Stockholders of this institution, that an Election will be held at the court-house, in Alexandria, on Monday, the 14th November next for choosing *twelve Directors* to serve for the ensuing year.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, *Cashier.*

October 14. 2awtl4thNov

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN who is now in the habit of teaching School, in which capacity he would again engage—or as clerk in a Mercantile business. He can bring proper testimonials of his capacity, character, &c. A letter addressed to A. B. Fairfax Court house, will be attended to.

October 17. law3t†

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	*Dollars,*	5000
1	do.		3000
2	do.	2000	4000
2	do.	1500	3000
3	do.	1000	3000
6	do.	500	3000
20	do.	200	4000
35	do.	100	3500
70	do.	50	3500
175	do.	20	3500
500	do.	10	5000
5250	do.	6	31500
6065	Prizes.		72000
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		15000
Expences including commission to the Corporation			3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols.	to the first drawn Blank.		
1 of 200 do.	to 1st drawn blank after		2000
1 of 200 do.		do.	4000
1 of 200 do		do.	6000
1 of 200 do.		do.	8000
1 of 1000 do.		do.	10,000
1 of 500 do.		do.	12000
1 of 500 do.		do.	14000
1 of 1500 do.		do.	16000
1 of 2000	last drawn blank.		

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY's *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

TO LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and STORE, on King street, next door to the Washington Tavern. For terms apply to

John Janney.

September 28, law6t

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tecquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 23.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted, BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d